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VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,209.

LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS. (ON THIRDS FIVE CENTS.)

The Weather.
Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Kentucky—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.
Indiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh western winds.
Tennessee—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE LATEST.

Offers for the Panama bonds and the one-year treasury certificates are coming to the Treasury Department at a gratifying rate and a feeling of great confidence in the success of the loan is prevailing. The news from New York and other money centers that currency payments would soon be resumed was accepted as evidence that the treasury had done its share in the restoration of confidence.

The State Board of Election Commissioners met in Frankfort and canvassed the returns from the recent election in Kentucky. The certificates of the successful candidates were signed and mailed to their owners. A dispute over the judicial races in two of the mountain districts was argued and the commission declined to issue certificates. The questions will be settled in court.

Clark county tobacco growers signed a pledge not to grow any crop in 1908, and many of the non-association growers said they would co-operate with them. Work on the new sampling warehouse at Winchester is being rushed and thousands of samples have already been graded.

When the Union Bank and Trust Company opened its doors for business in Lexington nothing of interest happened and only a few depositors withdrew their accounts, while others put in money. The defaulting assistant cashier takes matters coolly. He has not been arrested.

Daring robbers held up the officers of the bank at Clinton, Ill., locked them in the vault and stole all of the cash on the counters. They then notified the telephone exchange of the plight of the bank officers and left. The imprisoned men were almost suffocated when rescued.

Mine owners in Hopkins and Webster counties have been asked to meet the miners' union for a conference at Madisonville, with a view to adjusting the differences now existing. It is said that a strike may be called within a short time if the conference fails.

Four prominent men were arrested at Clarksville, Tenn., on charges growing out of the recent night-riding in that section. Two of them were charged with destroying tobacco beds, one with arson and the fourth with conspiracy.

Dr. Wilfred M. Barton testified as an expert in the trial of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley in Washington yesterday, expressing his belief that the defendant was insane at the time she shot former Senator Arthur Brown.

The clergymen in New York are up in arms against the order of the Board of Education providing that the words Christ and Christmas must not appear in the hymns and songs sung in the public schools.

A movement has been started among the lawyers of the State to have William O'Connell retained as a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and several petitions are being circulated.

Augustus E. Willson has written a letter to Gen. Roger Williams saying that he does not desire soldiers at the inauguration, in view of the depleted condition of the treasury of the State Guard.

Attorneys acting for Stuyvesant Fish yesterday withdrew the bill for an injunction restraining the voting of stock of the Illinois Central so far as it applies to the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The postal clerks of New York City are organizing for the purpose of attempting to induce Congress to reduce the working hours in their department to forty-eight hours a week.

Steve Adams, the jury in whose trial for the murder of Fred Tyler reported a disagreement Sunday, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000.

Mrs. Kate Goddard, at Harrodsburg, sued the water company for the loss of her house, destroyed by fire, alleging that the company failed to furnish a sufficient water supply.

Two lives were lost and several persons injured in a fire which destroyed the retail dry goods store of William Windhorst & Co. in Cincinnati.

Mrs. S. F. Taylor, of Independence, in Kenton county, was shot and killed by her nine-year-old child, who was playing with an old musket.

It was stated at the residence of former President Grover Cleveland yesterday that the report of his illness was exaggerated.

Thomas R. Roulhac, former United States District Attorney for the Northern district of Alabama, is dead at Sheffield.

It is announced that the football receipts for the season for Yale will reach approximately \$50,000.

Thirteen Italians lost their lives in a tenement-house fire in New York.

JUROR ADMITS HIS PARTIALITY

Expressed Opinion That Powers Should Go Free.

Day Taken Up With Hearing Challenges For Cause.

Court Issues Writ For Lawyer Who Disappears.

ACCUSED IN AFFIDAVIT.

Georgetown, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—J. W. Elliott, of Grant county, one of the four temporarily-accepted jurors in the Powers case, who were challenged for cause by the side of the Commonwealth, at to-day's session in affidavits tendered to Judge Morris, in the Scott Circuit Court, and who qualified himself for jury service by declaring that he had not formed or expressed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, admitted this afternoon, on interrogation in open court, by the judge, that he had only as late as Thursday of last week declared "ought to be cleared."

Elliott was returned to the jury room to remain with his associates until tomorrow morning, at which time the special judge will take action on the challenge to his sitting further as a member of the jury.

The other temporarily-accepted jurors challenged by the side of the prosecution are W. S. Wayland, whom it is alleged, said at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 30, 1900, the day William Goebel was shot at Frankfort, that he would be killed; J. H. Ferguson, who, it is alleged, stated after the first trial of Powers that he would have freed him, as he believed that Jack Chinn killed Goebel, and George H. Martin, whom Judge W. G. O'Hara, of Williamstown, alleges that E. K. Wilson, a lawyer of that place, told him he had arranged to, qualify himself for jury service.

Lawyer Disappears.
The three first-named jurors were brought into court to meet the charges, but Martin was not called, for the reason that the affidavit as to him was held to be mere hearsay, and because E. K. Wilson, who came here at the instance of the State's attorneys, disappeared from the court room about noon and cannot be found in Georgetown.

Judge Morris issued an attachment for him, fixing the bond for his appearance in court to-morrow morning at \$250. Up to 10 o'clock to-night he had not been located, and Sheriff Warring and his deputies are seeking to apprehend him so as to present him in court to-morrow.

Martin will be presented to-morrow for interrogation whether Wilson appears or not, and oral testimony may be introduced by the side of the State.

The affidavits in support of the challenge made by the Commonwealth were made by Judge W. F. O'Hara, of Williamstown; J. W. Conyers and J. K. Northcutt, of Dry Ridge; Orville Gouge and M. F. Gouge and William Bishop, of Mason, and James and John W. Chipman, of Williamstown. Not all of the affidavits were present in the court room. The defense asked and was given time until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock to prepare itself to cross-examine the affidavits, for some of whom subpoenas were issued by Judge Morris.

Defense Protests.
It was at the instance of that side that the three jurors named above were called before the court and away from their fellow jurors to answer as to the truth of the charges made. They desired to first secure their statements so as to the better know how to proceed with their cross-examination. The affidavits were received by the court over the most vigorous protest from the lawyers representing Caleb Powers.

They earnestly contended that after the Commonwealth had finished its interrogation of witnesses, it must immediately challenge for cause, and was stopped from doing so by waiting until the jury panel was made up and they had been asked to accept—jury or dismiss through peremptory challenge.

The lawyers for the prosecution contended that it was their duty at any time to furnish the court with evidence that a juror was not qualified for service and that they are authorized under the code to challenge for cause until they had exercised the right of peremptory challenge as to individual jurors.

Judge Morris listened to considerable arguments from the defense, during which they read liberally from authorities and gave it as his opinion that the Commonwealth could challenge for cause at the time and as it had done in this instance. The defense reserved exceptions in which they set out that their client was being thereby deprived of his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Federal question which has so frequently been injected in the record during the proceedings had at this trial of the case.

Jurors Answer Readily.

The three jurors examined by the court on the contents of the affidavits responded freely to the questions put to them by Judge Morris, Elliott an-

swering as readily as did either Wayland or Ferguson. Juror Elliott is reported by Official Stenographer Walter as having made responses as follows to questions when he was being interrogated as to his qualifications for jury service in this case:

Have you formed or expressed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, Caleb Powers, under this charge?

A—No, sir.

Q—Have you any partiality for him or prejudice against him that would at all influence you as a juror trying this case?

A—No, sir.

Q—Have you any such prejudice or partiality with reference to the prosecution?

A—No, sir.

Q—Have you any desire for any reason that the verdict here should be one way rather than another?

A—No, sir. I don't know as I have.

Q—If accepted and sworn as a juror, could you and would you try this case according to the law and the evidence presented on this trial and return a fair and impartial verdict?

A—Yes, sir, according to the evidence and the law, whatever the evidence would be. I never heard none of that.

Different Story Now.

On interrogation to-day by Judge Morris, Elliott made responses as follows:

Q—I want to ask you whether or not on last Thursday morning, November 24, you were present in the courtroom?

A—Yes, sir, I was present.

Q—Did you see William Goebel when he was shot?

A—Yes, sir, I saw him.

Q—Did you see Jack Chinn when he was shot?

A—Yes, sir, I saw him.

Q—Did you see George H. Martin when he was shot?

A—Yes, sir, I saw him.

Q—Did you see E. K. Wilson when he was shot?

A—Yes, sir, I saw him.

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Q—Did you see E. K. Wilson when he was shot?

MEETS VIEWS OF DEMOCRATS

Fowler's Attack Coincides With Minority Position.

Congressman Not Pleased With Financial Plan.

Governor-Elect Willson Returns To Kentucky.

GALVIN MAY LOSE AFTER ALL.

Washington, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The attack upon the Administration's financial policy by Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, the Republican chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the last Congress, and prospective chairman for the Sixtieth Congress, has created considerable discussion in congressional circles. The Democrats, who have already, through their leader, Mr. John Sharp Williams, announced their intention of criticizing the Administration, are delighted over Mr. Fowler's sharp arraignment of the action of the Administration.

The disposition of Republican leaders of the House, so far as it is indicated in private conversation, is not to encourage any effort which may be made to overturn the action of the executive branch, nor to countenance re-election by the House upon the policy now in force.

Although it is true that most Republicans in Congress, differ with the Executive upon the construction of the act of Congress under which the 3 per cent. certificates were issued, it is said they realize that financial conditions were such that half-splitting on construction was not to be countenanced and the Roosevelt motto, "The means, if successful, always justify the end," is good. So although there are individual expressions of opinions by Republicans in harmony with Mr. Fowler's views, the Republican organization of the House will not agree to a resolution which will reflect upon the Administration, especially as such action would be the proposition of the minority.

Will Not Lose Chairmanship.
The leaders say that Mr. Fowler's remarks will not affect his appointment to the chairmanship of the committee, however. He is recognized as an authority upon finance and has earned his chairmanship by his services. It is said that the fact that he might hold an opinion at variance with the policy of the House, would not be a reason for depriving him from his position.

Representative Fowler has not succeeded in drawing the fire of either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury by his attack upon the Administration. Mr. C. H. Dyer, of Kentucky, proposed issue of Panama Canal bonds or Treasury certificates. The attention of Secretary Cortelyou was brought to the fact that the Administration had not yet decided upon the issue of the Panama Canal bonds or Treasury certificates. Mr. Dyer merely said that he had nothing to communicate in regard to it.

It is feared that the expenses of the troops attending the inauguration would fall upon a future appropriation over which I have no official control, and I am hesitating to make any statement which would be a part of it unless absolutely necessary for the welfare of the State.

Willson Heeded For Home.
Governor-elect Willson left for Louisville this afternoon over the C. and O. The Governor is still in the dark as to whom he will appoint to the office of Internal Revenue at Covington. At the Treasury Department it was stated to-day that while the President is disposed to appoint Maurice E. Evans, he may not do so, owing to the fact which is being made upon him by the friends of C. H. Dyer.

The consequence is that the President may look beyond the States for a nominee. Olyn Lebus, of Cincinnati, is being considered as a compromise. B. M. Schuerman, who came near defeating Representative Joe Rhinick in the last congressional election, is on his way to Washington to submit his name to the President.

Chairman Ernst is understood to be very much opposed to him.

Taylor's Poor Trade.
That a member of Congress should give up the Committee on Appropriations for a place on the Rivers and Harbors Committee will strike the outside as a rather remarkable choice. In view of the fact that the former committee is considered the second rank in the House, that it frames a dozen bill supply measures every session and most anything its members want, the department officials go, while the Rivers and Harbors Committee passes one bill in an entire Congress and its work ends.

Representative Taylor, of Alabama, however, announces he will surrender his place on the Appropriations Committee if the Speaker will appoint him on Rivers and Harbors. The Speaker will probably do so, though he thinks it a poor trade on Mr. Taylor's part. It is understood that Mr. Taylor is taking this course in view of a general demand in his State. Mr. Bankhead was a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee last year, but his election to the Senate leaves the State without a representative on the committee. Bankhead's work in the House resulted in big appropriations, and the people of Alabama think Mr. Taylor will be able to complete the river improvement started by Mr. Bankhead.

Ask Pardon For Moonshiners.
The Attorney General was to-day requested by Representative Langley, of Kentucky, to ask the President to pardon the four little brothers, who are now serving terms in the Catlettsville penitentiary for moonshining in Floyd county. The four brothers, all of whom are between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-two, have among them twenty-five children, who are without means of support, and will practically become public charges unless the four fathers are released.

The moonshining operations of the brothers were on a small scale and Mr. Langley believes that the punishment already inflicted is sufficient. The Attorney General has recommended to the President the latter part of the week.

Taft Losing Ground.
C. H. Bryson, of Athens, O., called

at the White House this morning. He is the postmaster at his home town. "Taft is fast losing ground in Ohio," said he, "and Senator Foraker is rapidly coming to the front. There is a surprising change of sentiment. Just how far it will go cannot be guessed at now. If it keeps up, however, Taft cannot get the delegates to the convention and there will be a split which will make Ohio dangerous ground for the Republicans next November. A compromise may be effected, but it does not look that way now."

Big Sum For Kentucky Bank.

The Secretary of the Treasury will deposit \$60,000 in Government funds, based on the 3 per cent. certificates, in the First National Bank of Prestonsburg, Ky., upon the request of Representative Langley.

REWARD FOR ASSAILANTS OF TOBACCO BUYER.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 25.—The Governor has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the unknown assailants of John W. Wick, a tobacco buyer of this city, who was slain by unknown men in Kentucky on the night of November 11. This amount will be supplemented by \$100 in each case by the County Judge.

NEW GOVERNOR DOES NOT WANT TROOPS

SAYS INAUGURATION CAN BE HELD WITHOUT THEM.

PERSONAL WISHES FOR FREEDOM FROM DISPLAY.

LETTER TO GEN. WILLIAMS.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Gen. Roger D. Williams has received a letter from Governor-elect Willson stating that Mr. Willson approves of the State not ordering out the troops for the inauguration, as the military fund is exhausted, and he does not think the State should exceed the appropriation. The cadets of the State College and Kentucky Military Institute and the soldiers of the Frankfort militia company will probably furnish the only military display at the inauguration.

Mr. Willson's letter is as follows: "Washington, Nov. 25, 1907.—Brig. Gen. Roger Williams, Commanding Brigade, K. S. G., Lexington, Ky.—General: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 19th advising me of the meeting of the Adjutant General, yourself and the regimental commanders at Frankfort on the 18th, at which the question of ordering the troops to attend the inauguration was discussed, and at which you were apologetic and unalterably opposed to my views and wishes, and also advising me that you would like to hear from me promptly, so that proper arrangements could be made.

My personal wishes always are for freedom from display, and in beginning my work and duties, while I must regard the generous and kind wishes of the people to show their good will to the inauguration, I cling to my feeling for avoidance for display or expense.

I wish the appropriation for the State Guard to be faithfully kept and used exclusively for the honor of the State and the usefulness of the troops, and never in any way for me personally. I am informed that the military fund is exhausted, and that the expenses of the troops attending the inauguration would fall upon a future appropriation over which I have no official control, and I am hesitating to make any statement which would be a part of it unless absolutely necessary for the welfare of the State.

The officers of the State Guard for their courteous regard for my wishes, I am, yours truly, AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.

KENTUCKY MULES FOR GERMAN GOVERNMENT

THIRTY HEAD PICKED FROM BEST BREED STOCK IN THE STATE.

Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—When the steamship Patricia sails for Hamburg on Saturday next it will have as a portion of its cargo thirty of those much-deeried animals—mules—but these thirty are the kings of their race and the pick of over 1,000 of the best-bred mules that the State of Kentucky produces. Each one of them is a picked animal, standing at least seventeen and one-half hands high and they are valued at \$1,000 a pair.

They will be consigned to Carl Hagenbeck, but he will immediately turn them over to the German Government, and they will be used in the military services. Hagenbeck gave the commissions to Mr. Steffens, of the Cincinnati Zoo, who executed the commission.

MAJOR GILLEAS DIES AT LOS ANGELES

PROMINENT RAILROAD MAN AND FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Memphis, Nov. 25.—A private dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., states that Maj. M. Gilles, widely known in railroad circles throughout the South and West, died there suddenly yesterday. Maj. Gilles formerly lived in Memphis, where he held the position of third vice president of the Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads.

One Killed In Collision.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 25.—Benjamin Whorley, a fireman on the Southern railway, is dead and John Reineau, a flagman on the same road, is badly injured as the result of a collision between two engines in the Woodlawn yards this morning. Whorley was standing in the yard when another engine ran into it.

WILL RESUME CASH PAYMENTS

Possibly Before the Close of the Present Week.

Banks of Country Arrive At An Understanding.

More Confident Tone Among Officials of Treasury.

PANAMA BONDS GOING FAST.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A more confident tone in regard to the success of the new loans prevailed at the Treasury Department to-day than at any time since the announcement of Mr. Morgan on Friday and Saturday were followed to-day by a visit from James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Forgan saw the President, Secretary Cortelyou and Treasurer Treat and expressed his belief that the banks throughout the country would soon be in a position to resume cash payments.

There seems to be a general desire among the bankers in New York, Chicago and other subtreasury cities and financial centers to resume currency payments at the earliest possible moment, and Mr. Forgan's visit was made with a view of learning the views of the Treasury officials on this particular subject.

It is believed among the Treasury officials that a complete understanding was arrived at between the banks in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco by which there will be a general resumption of currency payments within the next few days, and possibly before the close of the present week.

Rapidly Improving.

The reports received at the Treasury to-day from New York, Chicago and Boston are that currency payments by the banks are on the increase and that the situation at those cities, and, in fact, at all other points, is rapidly improving.

It is learned that New York and Chicago are at present making daily shipments of currency to the crop-moving centers of the West and South.

In addition to the discussion of the resumption of currency payments, Mr. Forgan's visit in a subscription by the Chicago clearing-house banks for \$2,500,000 of the new one-year certificates. Additional amounts of these certificates are steadily coming to the Treasury as security for bank note circulation. These reports, Secretary Cortelyou about the middle of last week.

Subscriptions for the Panama 2 per cent. bonds are also arriving in large numbers. The subscriptions are so numerous that it is not expected that it will be possible to open, schedule and classify the bonds before closing the Treasury Department on Saturday night, after the time for subscriptions expires at noon.

The daily cash statement of the Treasury does not yet show the effect of any considerable payments for the new certificates. This is partly because the amount of the cash value of the amount gold is paid into the Treasury in cash, while the remainder is left with the banks on deposit.

Treasury Conditions.

One significant fact which is considered by supporters of the Treasury policy are justifying the issue of the certificates, is the fact that the Treasury has made in the available resources of the Treasury during the present month. The nominal balance available for the Treasury deposits in national banks and to the credit of disbursing officers, is \$5,885,510. This figure is the result of the Treasury's figures of last week, which has released about \$18,000,000 of the Treasury's fund of cash, which was not available at the end of October. The Treasury's fund of cash is held against outstanding checks and other demands, and has fallen from \$125,894,279 on October 31 to \$110,881,779 to-day. To offset this loss the Treasury has reduced its balance of cash by \$14,012,500, which has been brought about chiefly by cutting down the Treasury's fund of cash to \$110,881,779 to-day.

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are paid off these holdings will fall back to very nearly their present amount, which is \$12,852,749.

Readjustments Necessary.

While the new loans will place large amounts at the disposal of the treasury and the money market, they will involve a number of readjustments when the pressing need for currency has passed. The applications for new bank note circulation have reached about \$36,000,000 to-day since the beginning of the present month. The applications for further issues were not quite as heavy today as on some days last week, but this is attributed to the desire of the banks to employ the new securities as they become available.

Although applications and cash deposits for the new treasury certificates are being received at the treasury in increasing numbers from individuals as well as from national banks, it is learned that no allotments have thus far been made except to banks that desire to use them as a basis for circulation.

The declared purpose of Secretary Cortelyou in issuing the certificates was to increase the volume of outstanding currency, and this object, it is said, can best be accomplished through the increased issue of national bank notes, and for the present at least the efforts of the treasury officials will be in that direction.

To Confer With President.

Washington, Nov. 25.—R. F. Duckworth, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Farmers' Union, and C. T. Ladd, attorney for that organization, arrived from Atlanta, Ga., to-day for the purpose of conferring with President Roosevelt on the subject of recommendations to Congress for the betterment of the present financial situation.

Uncle Sam Buying Silver.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 300,000 ounces of silver at \$8.32 cents per fine ounce; 200,000 ounces to be delivered at Denver and 100,000 at New Orleans.

Another Bank Reopens.

New York, Nov. 25.—The United States Bank at 125th street and Fifth avenue, State institution, which suspended October 25, reopened to-day.

BECKHAM FORCES ON VERGE OF PANIC</

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
AND
Louisville and Nashville
R. R.
bank checks made payable to their employees will be received by us on purchases.

John L. Lewis & Co.
(Incorporated)

torney, and in the November following a double honor came to him in the shape of being elected to Congress over Governor-elect Augustus E. Wilson. Judge Caruth had defeated Albert S. Willis for a re-nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket. He served in Congress with distinction. Quitting Congress he resumed the practice of law in Louisville, and in 1902 he was appointed Judge of the Criminal division of the Jefferson Circuit Court to succeed Judge Henry Barker, who had been elevated to a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals. After leaving the Criminal bench Judge Caruth was appointed commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 by Gov. Beckham. This ended his political career. He served as a prosecutor of criminal offenders. Asher G. Caruth was one of the most brilliant and powerful manipulators of the English language who ever held the office in the State. If he did not excel James B. Garnett, of Cadiz, in this particular, he was his peer in the prosecuting arena. He participated in numerous famous murder cases during the '90s.

Personally Most Popular.

Socially Judge Asher G. Caruth was regarded as the prince of entertainers. Whenever men were gathered around Judge Caruth it was a maxim that there would not be a dull moment. He was a walking encyclopedia and was thoroughly posted on all current topics and questions, no matter on what subject. He was an able speaker and was ready at a moment's notice to speak on any occasion. He could bring tears to the eyes of his audience in one minute and dry them with mirth and humor in the next. He was a member of the Louisville Elks Lodge and also a member of Louisville Commandery, Knights Templar. After Mrs. Caruth died and his home circle was broken Judge Caruth spent many hours daily at the Elks' Home.

Even when he retired from the political field Judge Caruth was always interested in politics. Even a sick man, he became so enthused in the Barth campaign that he went on the stump and made a number of speeches in behalf of the Democratic ticket. When he first came back from Wisconsin in September his first inquiries were about the progress of the campaign. Judge Caruth was a member of the great campaigns of the past in which he participated to the delight of his listeners. Judge Caruth married Miss Ella Terry, a sister of J. Moss Terry, secretary of the Louisville Sinking Fund Commission, and a sister of Mrs. Robert J. Tilford, wife of the City Building Inspector, February 23, 1871. Their home life was very happy and they were inseparable until death. Judge Caruth, two years ago, Judge Caruth is survived by his brothers, George William, Judge William Mansfield, of Arkansas, and by his brother-in-law, J. Moss Terry. Judge Caruth was always devoted to his brothers and so were they to him.

Funeral This Afternoon.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the residence, 1941 Fourth avenue, and will be conducted by the Rev. Charles Ewell Craig, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville Lodge, No. 8, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, will hold a short service at the grave in Cave Hill cemetery. The pallbearers will be as follows:

Honorary—Henry Watterson, Charles

T. Granger, Col. W. B. Haldeman, Judge Shackelford Miller, Judge Emmet Field, Judge Thomas R. Gordon, Judge Matt O'Doherty, Judge Samuel B. Kirby, Judge Joseph Pryor, Judge Frank Egan, Robert W. Brown, Judge T. L. Burnett, Charles P. Weaver, Gen. John A. Castlemann, A. E. Richards, Maj. R. C. Davis, Mace Leiber, Aaron Kohn, Dr. C. W. Harvey, M. B. F. Alford, George Hinkle, John B. Pirtle, John H. Leathers, Maj. D. W. Sanders, John W. Green, Louis Seibach and F. J. Herrmann.

Active—Robert J. Hagan, Joseph M. Huffaker, James P. Gregory, Allen Kinney, Samuel W. Green and Marion Rippey.

TWENTY-EIGHT POUND TURKEY FOR ROOSEVELT.

Westerly, R. L., Nov. 25.—The Thanksgiving turkey which Horace Yoss announced to the President of the United States was shipped to Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. Yoss to-day. This bird, however, was raised by Jeremiah Yoss, of the Yoss family, who weighs twenty-eight pounds, is of the bronze variety and has a mixture of wild blood.

OFFICE PRIZES IN PRESIDENT'S LOTTERY

DISPUTE BETWEEN SOUTH DAKOTA SENATORS SETTLED.

PICKS NAMES FROM HAT AND APPOINTS LUCKY MEN.

LONG CONTROVERSY ENDED.

Washington, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt had the two South Dakota Senators before him this morning in an effort to get them together on Federal patronage. The President has twice appointed a man for the district attorneyship on Senator Gamble's recommendation, and each time Senator Kittredge, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, has declined to allow confirmation.

To settle the matter the White House was the scene of a lottery drawing to-day, in which the Federal patronage of the State of South Dakota was disposed of. The President of the United States turned the wheel of fortune, and Senators Kittredge and Gamble drew out the prize packages.

There was a large number of vacant offices in the State, due to the fact that the two Senators have been unable to agree upon appointments, thus permitting the old officeholders to retain their positions long beyond the time to which they were appointed.

The Senators met in the President's office to-day by appointment to agree, if possible, upon the distribution of the patronage. The President, however, found them themselves just as far apart as they have been in his absence. The President saw the difficulty and proposed that they draw lots.

The Senators agreed, and the position of bank examiner being the prize in immediate dispute, the President tossed up a coin saying that heads meant that Kittredge should name the man, and the Senator should name the man. The piece of money fell heads up and the nomination was awarded to Mr. Kittredge.

Both appearing satisfied with this method of disposing of the problem, the President suggested that all vacancies be filled after the same manner and accordingly the names of the various offices were written upon slips of paper. The two Senators then proceeded to the drawing.

The result of the lottery will be that the President will be guided by it in designating officials to fill the vacancies. Senator Kittredge recommending for the office which he drew, and Senator Gamble for the others. The agreement was hastily made and is binding only in the matter of nomination, each Senator reserving the right to oppose the confirmation of a person nominated at the instance of the other.

NOTHING MORE

Can Be Done By Mayor In Labor Trouble.

FURTHER STEPS WOULD ONLY AMOUNT TO COERCION.

COMPANY OPERATES 175 CARS ON SYSTEM.

TROUBLE ON FOURTH AVENUE.

After a lengthy conference yesterday morning with W. Marshall Bullitt, chairman of the Board of Public Safety, Mayor Grinstead yesterday afternoon addressed a reply to the letter received by him late Saturday evening from the strikers, in which they requested him to take further steps looking toward an arbitration of the differences between them and the Louisville Railway Company. In his reply the Mayor declined to take any further steps in the matter, assigning as the main reason for his refusal to comply with the strikers' request that any further attempt on his part to bring about an arbitration would amount to coercion either of the company or men. The Mayor's reply to the strikers is a lengthy one, and carefully reviews the course of events leading up to the present situation. The communication in full follows:

"Nov. 25, 1907.—Messrs. H. S. Meyer, Chairman, C. E. Ratterman, J. B. Hatterman, J. D. Metcalf, L. Malone, Louisville, Ky.—Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 23d inst., which reads as follows:

"Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23, 1907.—Honorable Jas. F. Grinstead, Mayor of City of Louisville—Dear Sir: Upon the part of the Louisville Railway Company we have taken this means of informing you that we have through our committee carried out the arrangements that you had made for us to meet the officials of the Louisville Railway Company in conference with a view of settling the present dispute. At this meeting our committee proposed to the officials of the company propositions of a settlement, that in our opinion would have not only settled the present dispute but would have established harmonious relations for the future. After presenting these propositions the company requested time in which to reply, their reply has been received in a written communication of some length, but after it is all summed up it is merely a reiteration of their former position, making the ground that the eighteen men that were discharged for their activity in our union were discharged for cause. But failing to set forth the cause only in a general manner. We therefore upon the part of our organization and in line with the Louisville Federation of Labor, do hereby renew our request for arbitration and appeal to you to use your influence and good offices to that end. If our organization has been at fault, we regret it and its contract with the company, as the company sets forth, let them show that to the arbitrators. If the eighteen men whom we claim were discharged for their unionism were discharged for cause, the company's reply as they claim let them show that to the arbitrators. No fair-minded board of arbitration would sustain us in any these contentions if they be true.

"We, therefore, can see no reason for the company to refuse the proposition of arbitration and we assure you that we stand ready to abide by the decision of an arbitration of this kind; we therefore appeal to you to name this matter up as laid before you by the representative of organized labor of this city. Yours respectfully, H. S. Meyer, Chairman; C. E. Ratterman, J. B. Hatterman, J. D. Metcalf, L. Malone."

"The substance of your request is that I, as Mayor, shall use my influence to make the Louisville Railway Company arbitrate its difference with its employees, although you do not state very clearly exactly what those differences are.

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H. J. Gutman & Co.

Just Two Days More OF OUR Thanksgiving Sale!

Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts specially
priced as a Thanksgiving
Offering.

5% Discount On All Cash
Purchases.

NEW OFFICIALS

Given Certificates By Election
Commission.

RETURNS FROM ALL COUNTIES
CANVASED BY BOARD.

ARGUMENTS HEARD IN DIS-
PUTE OF JUDICIAL PLACES.

WILL BE SETTLED IN COURT.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The State Board of Election Commissioners, composed of J. Morgan Chinn, chairman, Judge C. R. McDowell, of Danville, and Judge D. Gray Falconer, of Lexington, met this morning and canvassed the returns of the recent election and issued certificates of election to the successful candidates. The board had little to do in the actual canvassing of the returns, as Secretary of State McChesney and John H. Stuart, secretary of the board, had already tabulated the returns and made out the certificates of election and had them ready for the signatures of the members, and as soon as this had been accomplished, Secretary Stuart was authorized by the board to mail the certificates to their various owners.

Col. L. P. Tarrion, the Republican Railroad Commissioner-elect from the Second Railroad District, who resides in Frankfort, was present to-day, and his certificate was delivered to him in person by the secretary, and the Colonel's face wore the brand of smile that would wear off as he pocketed the document, which he secured only by an eye lash from C. C. McChord, the present chairman of the Railroad Commission.

Tilt Over Judgeship.

The duties of the board, however, had hardly begun when the members had finished with the work of attaching their signatures to the certificates as they were called on to listen to a statement for several hours by attorneys representing the claimants to the offices of Commonwealth's Attorney in the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-third judicial districts, as well as the representatives of the new district in the last-named district.

At the last session of the Legislature the Thirty-third judicial district was created, two of the counties of the district being taken from the Twenty-sixth district, and in one of those counties lived Ira J. Fields, the duly elected Commonwealth's Attorney of the Twenty-sixth district, and as the Legislature said he could not be legislated out of office, he was commissioned by the Governor as the Commonwealth's Attorney of the new district to hold until the next regular election in 1909.

Christmas Century

Christmas Stories Christmas Poems

Special Art Features

FIVE EXQUISITE PAGES IN COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS, SIX REPRODUCTIONS IN TINT, ETC.

De Ivanovsk's Painting in Color of Emma Cames as "Hida"

Six Famous Paintings from the Evans Collection:

"Sundown" by George Inness "Connecticut Woods" by Henry W. Ranger

"Autumn at Arville" by A. H. Wyant "Mosses" by Henry W. Ranger

"The Path to the Village" by J. Francis Murphy "Visit of Nicodemus to Christ" by John La Forge

Four Exquisite Paintings by Leon Guipon, illustrating a poem by Edwin Markham

Sir Godfrey Kneller's Portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough

Cole's Engravings of French Masters

Madame Sophie by Jean-Marc Nattier

Illustrations by André Castaigne

"Kale Greenaway, Friend of Children" by Oliver Locker-Lampson, with unpublished drawings by Miss Greenaway

"A Visit to the Paris Conservatory" by Roger Bontoux

The New Photographs of Mars

Now First Published

Taken on the astronomical expedition of Professor Percival Lowell

With articles by Professor Lowell and the photographer.

The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill

English Social Traits and Life at Disheim. Richly Illustrated.

For sale everywhere; price 35 cents

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York

WANT O'CONNELL

Retained By New Clerk of
Court of Appeals.

PETITIONS BEING PREPARED BY
LAWYERS IN STATE.

CLARK COUNTY GROWERS DE-
CLARE FOR NO CROP.

RUSH WORK ON WAREHOUSE.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A movement which has spread among the legal fraternity throughout the State, and which came to light to-day, was started several days ago by several attorneys practicing before the Court of Appeals to have Napier Adams, the newly-elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, retain W. B. O'Connell, one of Clerk J. Morgan Chinn's deputies, in the office under the new Administration.

It is said the movement had resulted in several petitions being prepared and signed by lawyers in every section of the State, requesting that Mr. O'Connell be continued as a member of the office force, and it is said this movement is sanctioned by the members of the Court of Appeals, and especially by Chief Justice Ed C. O'Rear, the Republican member of the bench.

It is contended by the legal profession that it will be necessary for the incoming clerk to retain at least one member of Mr. Chinn's force in order that he and his assistants can learn the duties of the office. The petitions so far circulated, it is said, have received the signatures of the leading lawyers of the State, irrespective of party, and the friends of Mr. O'Connell among the lawyers are working to have him remain under the new Administration.

FAVOR NO CROP.

Clarke County Growers Think Situation Bright.

Winchester, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic meeting of tobacco growers was held here this afternoon, addressed by Hon. D. L. Pendleton and the Rev. O. J. Chandler. Most of the present signed a declaration to grow no tobacco in 1908, and not a dissenting voice was heard. Many of those not members of the Society of Equity signed their willingness to act with them in this matter.

SAVES TRUST IS RESPONSIBLE.

Cause of Illiteracy Among White Planters.

Cynthiana, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Hon. Campbell C. Gilchrist, of Georgetown, spoke to over 500 farmers in his courthouse this afternoon in the interest of the Burley tobacco movement. Mr. Gilchrist urged the tobacco growers to stick together and not raise a crop of tobacco in 1908 and refrain from violence in any form.

PENNSYLVANIA MAN
DIES AT AGE OF 105.

Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—W. R. Chambers, perhaps the oldest resident of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Codi. He was 105 years old, and at the time of his death was in full possession of all his faculties. He was born at Darby, Ireland, and came to this country forty-nine years ago. In addition to his wife, he leaves a son, who is 86 years old, Mr. Chambers is survived by two sons and one daughter, each of whom is over seventy years old.

TWO KILLED AND THREE
SHOT IN PISTOL FIGHT.

Ashland, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—In a pistol battle last night in a speakeasy in Carter county, Earlton Roan was killed and Jack Conn so wounded that he died within twenty minutes. The battle was fought in a room 20x20 feet and was crowded at the time. In addition to the two men killed three others were seriously wounded. This makes eleven tragedies in the same place within the past year.

Celebrate Silver Wedding.

Flemingsburg, Ky., Nov. 25.—One of the most important social events in the town was a long time in the celebration on Saturday afternoon and evening by Hon. and Mrs. Rolla K. Hart of their twenty-fifth anniversary. There were about 150 guests present. Among those present from a distance were Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Gossett, of Cynthiana; Mrs. Remington, of Paducah; Mr. Walton, of Lexington; and Hon. H. M. Bosworth, of Lexington.

Aged Citizen Dead.

Leitchfield, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Miss M. Beatty, seventy-five years old, a farmer of Grayson county, died at his residence, three miles north of this place, of Bright's disease and liver trouble at 1 o'clock this morning. He was born in this county and lived here all of his life except a few years. His remains will be interred to-morrow evening at the family burying ground at Hanging Rock.

Child Burned To Death.

Mayville, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Edith Dodson, aged six years, while playing around a grate fire this afternoon at her home in this city, caught her clothing on fire. Her mother, who was in an adjoining room, hearing the child's screams, went to the rescue, but before she could get the child's clothes off the child burned to death. The mother was badly burned in attempting to save the child.

Injured Flyman Dead.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 25.—Ben Griffith, an Illinois Central flyman, was fatally hurt Sunday at noon by falling from his head while attempting to board a freight engine at Calver City. He was brought here and died at the Illinois Central Hospital a few hours later. Griffith had been left behind by his train and was attempting to catch one following it. He was twenty-eight years old and leaves a widow and child.

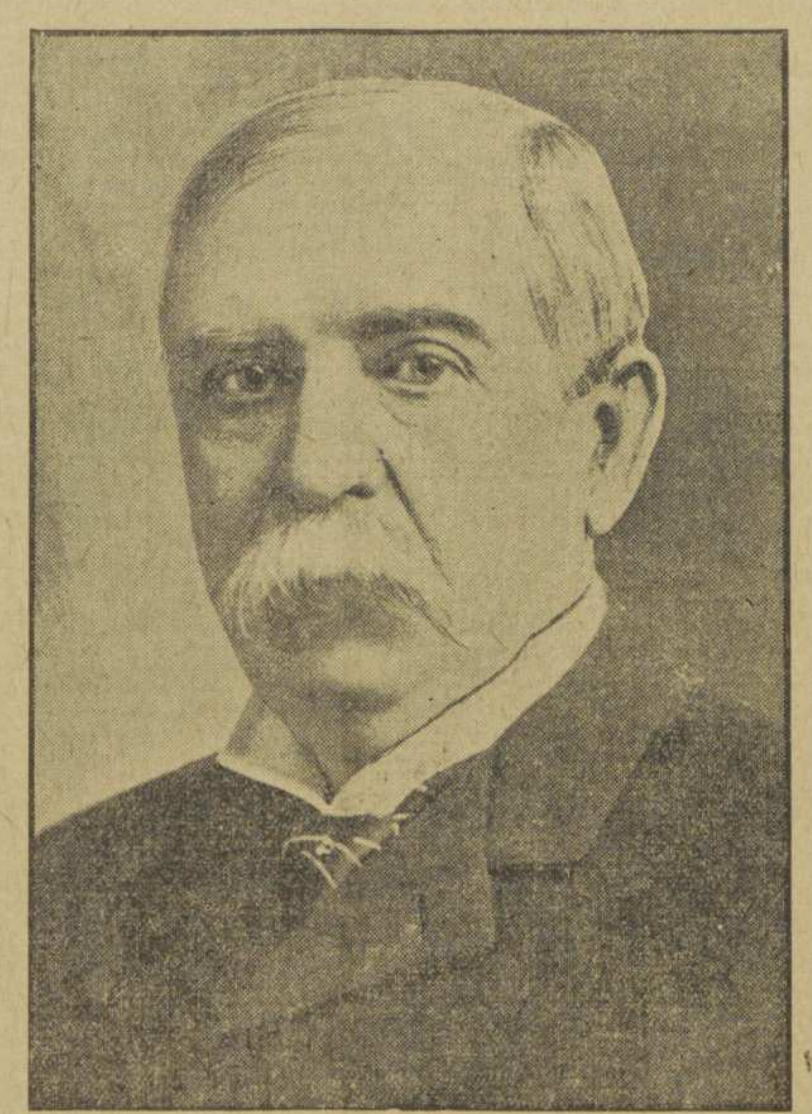
Remarried By Rabbi.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 25.—Gus Freeman, a young banker of Fulton, and Miss Jodie Cohn, of Louisville, who were married in New Albany three weeks ago, and were remarried here Sunday by Rev. Meyer Levitch, Jewish Rabbi, to prevent the bridegroom from disinheriting her. The father lives in Louisville and has business interests at Carlisle, Ky.

Arrested For Old Crime.

Winchester, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—More than six years ago Will Bledsoe shot and killed Henry Hooten on the public road in this county. He left the county and was not heard of until he was arrested in Indianapolis Sunday.

DISTINGUISHED KENTUCKIAN WHO DIED YESTERDAY AFTER AN ILLNESS OF TWO YEARS



JUDGE ASHER G. CARUTH.

Officer Lee Evans left to-day to bring him back here for trial.

Woman Drops Dead.

Standford, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Emil Hansen, a respectable German woman living near Otwellheim, May county, dropped dead at her home while attending to household duties. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of her death.

Boy Injured By Fall.

Mayville, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The boy fell from a tree in this city this afternoon and besides breaking one of his legs, it is thought, was fatally injured by striking a limb on his side. He is about fourteen years old.

Woman Takes Morphine.

Mount Sterling, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Dennis Becraft Yarbor, a young woman of this city, committed suicide at Tabor's store at Rothwell, Menette county, by taking morphine. Physicians were summoned, but could not save her life. She was about thirty-three years old and belongs to a respected family. No cause is given for the act.

STILL SEEKING BOND

CITY TREASURER-ELECT NEEDS
UNLIMITED BACKING.

Treasurer Wirgman Will Hold On
Until Successor Qualifies—Mr.
McCulloch Ready.

Harry Wirgman, who was appointed City Treasurer during the administration of Mayor Bingham, is still acting in that capacity, and will continue to do so until H. N. Gifford, recently elected to the office, succeeds in furnishing the required unlimited bond. Whether Mr. Gifford will be able to furnish this bond is a question that is settling not only his mind but that of the Mayor and others of the present Republican administration.

H. H. McCulloch, the newly elected City Tag Receiver, is another who will be required to furnish an unlimited bond before he takes office. He has succeeded in giving a personal bond, it is said, but this bond has not yet been approved by the General Council. It likely will be at the meeting of this body to-night.

Not knowing that it was necessary for the General Council to approve to approve his bond before he took office, Mr. McCulloch assumed charge of the duties in connection with the office of City Tag Receiver one day last week. His attention was called to the error he had made, however, and he stepped down and in the way of Mr. Thomas Shelley until such time as his bond may be approved.

Colored Pis Hunters To Foregather.

To-night at the college hall, colored, the second meeting of the colored Revere leaders will be held with a view of pressing their claims before the Mayor-elect in the way of "pie" distribution. The colored brother feels that he played some part in the election of Mayor Bingham, and they will ask for consideration. A large attendance is expected, as a number of indorsements are likely to be made.

DESERT ROCK PILE

TWO WORKHOUSE PRISONERS
SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING.

J. D. Barnes, Colored, Had Served Six
Years—Phil Russ Had Been To
City Hospital.

Two escapes of prisoners from the City Workhouse came to light yesterday, when J. D. Barnes, a "first" under a seven-year sentence, and Phil Russ, a hospital prisoner, were reported missing. Barnes, who is a negro under sentence for assault and battery, is said by the Workhouse officials to have been uniformly orderly and decent and to have enjoyed the full measure of the law. He had been on trust for over a month, and no apprehension was felt that he would attempt to escape, as he had but one year more to serve. A short time ago he was injured by a new inmate in the city hospital. Upon his return he was given the freedom of several buildings, which he took place while he was in the Workhouse kitchen. The second escape was made by Phil Russ, who was reported missing yesterday morning from the City Hospital. Russ had been sent to the Workhouse to serve a sentence of several months, but had a week ago begged to be sent to the hospital for treatment of an alleged illness. It is now believed that his ailment was a ruse by which he planned to escape. It is believed that he left the building from a window in the male surgical ward.

SKYSCRAPERS SHOOT
UP IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 25.—The year 1907 has been a banner year for skyscrapers in New York. The records of the building department show that between

MUTUAL'S STOCK

Freed From Operation of
Fish's Injunction.

HARAHAN SAYS OTHER CASES
WILL GO LIKEWISE.

FISH REPLIES TO CHARGES IN
DEFENDANTS' ANSWERS.

"VAGUE, FALSE OR STALE."

Chicago, Nov. 25.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company's interests in the Illinois Central railroad were freed from the operations of the injunction recently secured by Stuyvesant Fish on motion of the latter's attorneys this afternoon.

The insurance company owns 5,500 shares of Illinois Central, and with these released the injunction now affects 251,231 shares. In making the motion to dismiss, the attorneys for the former president of the railroad, said that there is "fair ground under the statutes of Illinois to hold that life, fire and other insurance companies can hold stock in such companies for investment purposes only," and they therefore did "not care to question any such right."

"We take this step," said Judge Furman, one of the attorneys, "in order to relieve the case of what we believe to be the only discussable proposition in it and in order to reduce the case to the fundamentally different questions which arise as to the Union Pacific Railway Company and the Railroad Securities Company."

Granted Without Prejudice.

Judge Fish granted the motion without prejudice to the orders issued as to the other defendants, who include H. Harriman, J. T. Harahan, John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John W. Auchincloss, Robert W. Goetz, A. G. Hackett, Charles A. Posbody and many others.

To-day's action followed a noon-day conference between the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and his attorneys, Mr. Fish and his attorneys were disposed to treat the matter lightly to-night, claiming that the interests affected by the dismissal are comparatively insignificant and that the insurer's assets are so large that it will have a different outcome. On the contrary, President Harahan, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, said in the action a confession of weakness, and predicted that the rest of the cases will fall in a similar manner.

"Mr. Fish could not maintain the integrity of the affidavit which he made when he swore to the bill, and therefore quits," said Mr. Harahan. "He was a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company when it acquired the stock and voted it for years. When he ceased to be a trustee of the insurance company he discredited his own record by attacking investments which he assisted in making. We have got all we asked for at this time, and the rest of the cases will be taken care of just as effectively."

"Vague, False Or Stale."

Mr. Fish took advantage of his presence in Chicago to give out a statement in answer to the rumors, answers and bills of exceptions filed by the defendants to the suit Saturday and containing charges against the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

"These charges, vague, false or stale, are set up to affect my standing as president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company," he said. "I have repeatedly answered them in the past, showing that they are untrue. Harahan, Astor, Hackett, Auchincloss and Vanderbilt, following Harriman, have invented at least four reasons for depositing the stock in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and I am trying to use my directorship in the Mutual Life Insurance Company to control the Illinois Central. Further, none of the answers is sworn to, and I do not believe that it is intended to carry the burden of proof ever verify these statements under oath."

NIGHT RIDING

CHARGE MADE AGAINST FOUR
PROMINENT MEN.

One Accused of Arson, Two Destroying
Plant Beds and One
Conspiracy.

Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 25.—A sensation has been caused in this section over the arrest of four prominent men on the charge of arson, one of the charges connected with one of the depredations in the dark tobacco district. The grand jury has returned indictments against George Sanders, charging him with arson, destroying a tobacco crop and destroying tobacco plants. James Cross and Dr. S. M. Hoskins are charged with destroying tobacco plants and Dave Winers is indicted for an alleged conspiracy in connection with matters resulting from the tobacco situation. The case against Sanders is the outcome of an investigation made of the burning of a general merchandise store at Fredonia, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. The store was owned by W. E. Wall, who is a nonassociation man, and was set on fire after he had been repeatedly warned to join the association. On the same night eight acres of tobacco was pulled up and previous to this time tobacco plant beds were ruined. All of the men except Winers are alleged to have taken part in the destruction of tobacco and tobacco plants.

THREE PRELATES TO
BE MADE CARDINALS.

Secret Consistory At Rome On De-
cember 16 Followed By Public
Conferring of Red Hat.

Rome, Nov. 25.—It has been decided definitely to hold the next secret consistory on December 16, when Monsignor Pietro Gasparri, secretary of Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Monsignor Lucan, archbishop of Rheims, and Monsignor Andrieu, archbishop of Marseilles, will be appointed cardinals.

REAR ADMIRAL CAPPS
DEFENDS THE NAVY.

Washington, Nov. 25.—From time to time during the past few months there have appeared in various publications articles concerning alleged defects in vessels of the navy, and particularly in battleships and armored cruisers. In answer to these Rear Admiral Capps, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has devoted much of his attention to the navy, and has issued a bulletin in which he says: "The present battle fleet of the United States navy is fully equal in all respects to that of any equal number of ships in any other navy designed during the same period."

WOMAN MYSTERIOUSLY
DISAPPEARS FROM HOME.

Bedford, Ind., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sadie Elkins, twenty years old, is mysteriously missing from her home in Englewood. It was supposed that she had gone to Bloomington, but she cannot be located there. Besides her husband, she has left two sons, now five and three years old, the younger being sick with whooping-cough. The friends of the family fear she has become demoralized and wandered into White river bottoms.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(Business Established Sixty Years.)

NEW YORK STORE.

SALE OF
THANKSGIVING REQUISITES
—IN—
LINENS FOR THE TABLE
—OR—
GUEST'S ROOM.

Complete line of Thanksgiving Linens for the household,
ready for use. In the event you find your supply
short, this department is equipped to meet your every
need.

Tablecloths made to order, in all sizes—Prices 50c to
\$3.00 yard.

Napkins to match, made to order—Prices \$1.25 to \$10.00
dozen.

Fancy Table Pieces, entire line much below regular
prices—Prices range 8c to \$1.50 each.

Towels in all grades—Prices range 15c to \$5.00 each.

Sheets and Pillowcases, all ready for use:

Sheets 50c and up

Pillowcases 12½c and up

HOUSEFURNISHINGS—

SALE TO-DAY
—OF—
CARVING SETS AT EXTREMELY
LOW PRICES.

Special in 3-piece Carving Sets, genuine stag horn
handles; Knife, Fork and Steel—Special price \$4.00
set.

Special in 5-piece Carving Sets, genuine stag horn
handles; two Knives, two Forks, one Steel; regular
\$5.25 value—Special price \$4.50.

Handsome 3-piece Carving Sets, white bone handle;
Knife, Fork and Steel; regular \$15.00 value—Special
price \$12.50.

Nickle-plated Nut Sets, Nut Cracker and six Picks—
Prices 25c to 80c set.

Half-price sale of Turkey Platters; regular 35c to \$6.00
each—Reduced to 18c to \$3.00 each.

DOLLS—

REDUCTION SALE
—OF—
DOLLS
TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Dolls of every description, dressed and undressed; many
are slightly soiled from handling. To close out
the entire line before placing our regular holiday
line on sale we will offer them at prices from 10c
to \$1.00. Former prices 25c to \$6.00.

STEWARD DRY GOODS CO.

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCHEERY & CO., NEW YORK.

January 1 and October 31 there were
fifty-one permits issued for buildings
more than ten stories high. In the
same period of 1906 there were forty-
eight permits issued for such buildings.

STEVE ADAMS' BAIL
FIXED AT \$20,000.

But If Released Will Be Immediately
Rearrested On Another Mur-
der Charge.

Rathdrum, Ida., Nov. 25.—Steve Adams, the jury in whose trial for the
murder of Fred Tyler reported a dis-
agreement, was to-day admitted to
bail. Bail was fixed at \$20,000. Clarence
Darrow, for the defense, an-
nounced the bond would be provided
within a few days. It is expected that
as soon as Adams is released on a war-
rant charging him with the murder of
Arthur Collins, at Telluride, Col., in
1902.

Messrs. Darrow and Hawley leave at
once for Boise to attend the Petition
case.

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A public consistory will be held on
December 19. On this date the red hat
will be conferred on Cardinal Ruffini,
ex-papal nuncio to Spain, and Cardinal
Agutier, archbishop of Burgos, Spain,
who were raised to the cardinalate at
the last consistory.

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OLD
TAYLOR

Bottled in Bond

For
Forty Years
The Best
Beverage Whiskey
In or Out of
America
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The Most Largely
Imitated
and Infringed

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons
INCORPORATED

Distillers Frankfort, Ky.

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Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1902.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Louisville, Ky., 1843.

MORNING COURIER.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

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Sunday edition, with magazine, 4 cents

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All communications should be addressed
to the "Courier-Journal," not to individuals.
If writers who submit MSS. for
publication wish to have their names
published, they must so indicate on the
manuscript. The editors are glad to examine
MSS., but return postage must be included.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1907

"Business."

Monday Evening, Nov. 25.—The New York market opened lower and sagged throughout the day, closing 1 to 4 points lower.

Money on call was firm at 3 to 16 per cent, ruling at 10. Time loans were nominal. Sterling exchange was weak.

The Chicago wheat market closed strong, with the May option 3/8c to 1/2c higher. Corn was down 1/4c. Oats 1/8c higher.

The cotton market opened at a gain of 5 to 9 points, and after a gain of 6 points eased off to 20 points.

The Chicago cattle market was 10c lower, the hog market 10c lower and the sheep market 10c higher.

Raising the Fund.

The discussions at the conference of Democratic committeemen at French Lick last week, the approach of the time when a decision must be made by the committeemen, the necessity of definite action by Louisville to give proof of Louisville's good faith in seeking the Democratic National Convention and her ability to take care of it—all these things, and a hundred others, make it important that the fund needed be soon raised by Louisville citizens.

The Citizens' Committee having in hand the task of raising this fund will devote much time to it this week. It is for the members of this committee a voluntary service, which they undertake through sheer public spirit, city pride and loyalty to home interests. Their reward is to come to them wholly in the realization of the distinction, prestige and material benefits Louisville will achieve in becoming the convention city. They are entitled to and should have the earnest co-operation and support of people generally. Their task should be made easy by generous giving. This consideration aside, it is important that Louisville as a candidate for the convention be placed speedily in that strong position which can be attained solely by possessing outright the fund which speaks for itself and smashes all adverse argument.

The South's Opportunity.

One of the most notable effects of the financial situation in this country is shown in the matter of immigration. Although it has been but a few weeks since the panic set in, it is stated that the immigrant vessels show a decided falling off in the number of their passengers. The contraction in all kinds of business which has ensued from the prevailing condition of affairs, the natural result of too much expansion and overproduction, has lessened the demand for labor both skilled and unskilled and resulted in the reduction of the number of employees in all branches of manufacture and other pursuits. It follows, as a natural consequence, that until the crisis, long or short, is safely passed and normal conditions restored there will be a redundancy of labor and little demand for new accessions to the population of the country generally. A striking proof of this is shown in the fact that already recently arrived immigrants, unable to procure employment in and near New York, are returning to their former homes and that outward bound emigrant vessels are reported as being well patronized.

Another evidence of this condition is shown by the number of laborers who, unable to secure work in the Northern border States, are crossing over to Canada in search of employment, as the result of the increasing development of the Dominion. But the indications are that it will be with those, as the immigrants en route for this country or those to arrive later, that they will not find the demand for their labor as heretofore. The crisis has come at an unfortunate season, at the threshold of winter, when agricultural work is suspended and the supply of labor for other branches of industry is greater than the demand. This will necessarily entail great hardship upon the new immigrants to arrive as well as to all classes of laborers now out of employment.

These conditions suggest that the Southern States may profit by the situation in securing much needed accession to their labor element. Notwithstanding the efforts, through State action, to secure some share of the foreign labor coming to our shores, little progress has been made in this line. Owing to the construction of the new immigration laws, such State efforts have been thwarted, chiefly through the decision that it is illegal for either individuals or States to pay the passage

of immigrants. As a consequence, the prospect which seemed so favorable from the initial efforts of South Carolina in this direction has quite failed and the total number of European immigrants brought directly into the South has been quite insignificant.

With the demand for this kind of labor slackened in the North, the present would seem a good opportunity for the Southern States to secure some of the reduced immigration arriving and to arrive in New York. Instead of being compelled to return, it would seem easy for the Southern States to send agents to that port and induce them to seek a milder climate, where preparations for the next year's crop will soon set in.

That there is demand for such labor is beyond question, and it is equally true that in other departments, as in mills, factories and every branch of labor, the South has need of a large accession to its industrial population. The past year has been a prosperous one and the prospect for the next is encouraging in every branch of industry.

The time for such action is propitious. Conditions heretofore have been unfavorable for securing for the South any desirable portion of the immigrants arriving in New York. Their distribution, as their importation, has been in the hands of agents looking sole to the Northern and Western demands, which have heretofore exhausted the supply of the eligible class and left for Southern distribution the refuse. But now, with the demands from the former source removed or greatly decreased and the supply redundant, Southern agents would find conditions favorable for securing a good quality of the newly arrived, both from the desire of the latter to find homes and from the co-operation of those who formerly antagonized Southern effort, in relieving the stagnation and making room for those to arrive in the future. The Southern States could not do better, at this time, than take steps to exploit this new field of enterprise, success in which would, beyond doubt, lead to permanent relief from the difficulties under which they have labored in the past.

The Home Market Club.

At the annual meeting of the Home Market Club in Boston last week attention was given to the financial stringency, Secretary Clarke, who is the principal spokesman of the club, said that the financial and business reverse which has come over the country is not charged to the tariff by any economist of note who has undertaken to account for it. He thought it fortunate that the reverses which many had sought to precipitate had not come to add to the distress and would probably be arrested until the other dangers were over. The club was receiving many thanks for its attitude on the subject. As the source of these thanks is not mentioned it may fairly be guessed that they come from the monopolists that profit by the high rates.

That the financial stringency has not resulted immediately from the tariff may be true. What has happened is undeniable. The tariff has happened directly goes upon different grounds. The existing tariff was passed not for revenue primarily, but to cut off competition. It was a license to certain interests to take immense sums from the people. These interests in combination were strong enough to put the tariff bill through, and they did it by the election of men pledged to do their will. Immense sums were contributed by these favored interests to put and to keep their attorneys in office. The graft which was begun and continued to make and keep a tariff in the interest of monopoly extended to other branches of business. Moral considerations were left out of sight; trust combines, for the purpose of monopoly, were formed under the shelter of the tariff, and their example was followed by others. The prosperity of these combinations was largely accepted as the prosperity of the country. Speculation became rampant under the notion that the current prosperity would bear any sort of strain. Protected interests, which advanced prices under the shelter of the tariff, were emulated by others, and trading was advanced to a point which could not be maintained. The vast extension of credit, under the woeing of a monopoly-sheltering tariff, was carried to a point beyond which it could not go, and there was a crash.

A Law That Has Failed.

Now all this is the consequence of an artificial system. Prices had been made high by statute in many cases and by high by combinations under the shelter of these monopoly-breeding laws. The same system was extended to other commodities to which the protection of the tariff did not reach. Real property had its basis in a succession of good crops, sold at remunerative prices, in the pretty general employment of the people, in a large foreign demand, but not merely for agricultural products, but for our manufactured goods. If the country had been content with this the prosperity would have lasted; but reliance on the tariff, on the combinations formed under it, on other combinations formed in imitation of the tariff, caused speculation to a most inordinate degree. The whole system rests on the liberty accorded to great combinations to go into partnership with the Government. Our prosperity was genuine only so far as it rested on actual conditions, so far as it rested on monopoly statutes it was artificial. Such artificial conditions naturally tend toward disaster and bring it sooner or later.

The Boston Advertiser, a Republican and protectionist newspaper, thus comments on the remarks of Mr. Clarke:

"The able secretary of the Home Market Club is probably right in saying that no factor in the recent financial flurry can be traced to the policy of protection to home industries. This country needs tariff revision because there are certain

features of the tariff that are now indefensible, and public sentiment will demand either that the friends of protection correct those inequalities, or that the Democratic party be asked to undertake a task which the Republican party may refuse to begin. Conversely, however, it is equally true that not all the prosperity of the past ten years has been due to protection; and it is worth while putting some emphasis on that fact in view of the argument which the stand-patter contingent was using, not so very long ago, in answer to the widespread demand for tariff revision. The stand-patter who declares that all prosperity is due to the tariff is being unable to deny the obvious facts of the situation. By experience this country has proved that protection to American labor is wise and beneficial; but it has also proved that excessive bounty to manufacture, in the form of absolute monopolies, are dangerous to the public welfare. For that very reason it is advisable that tariff rates be scrutinized from time to time, in the interests of the whole country."

While the Advertiser clings to the doctrine of protection it evidently believes that it has been extended to the protection of monopolies. And it makes a good point against those who ascribe the prosperity of the country to the high tariff, for they cannot consistently deny the converse. The panics of 1873 and 1893 occurred under high tariff, just as did the flurry of 1907. The presence that high protection has made the country prosperous is now shown to be false.

"Expert Testimony."

"The profession owes it to itself to end the wretched system of expert testimony," says American Medicine. "The system has died already in that it has outlived its usefulness. The decaying carcass smells to Heaven. Disinfection is not enough. Burial is needed."

"Expert testimony" as to the mental condition of the defendant at the time of the trial is valueless when each side is allowed to offer partisan witnesses, misquoting, misstating, or even fabricating, to tell the story necessary to uphold the theories upon which the opposing lawyers are working. The testimony of alienists as to what was the mental condition of the defendant at the time the murder was committed is usually merely a guess. When alienists for the defense and alienists for the prosecution are allowed to record their guesses as "expert testimony" a trial becomes farcical.

It is sensibly suggested by American Medicine that each State should have a permanent board of alienists, appointed by its court of last resort, and that each side in a criminal case should be allowed representation by a commission selected from the board, the findings of the board being submitted to the jury.

It will perhaps never be possible to prevent the defense from making a theatrical appeal by placing the heartbroken wife of the murderer where the attention of the jurors must center upon grief rather than upon the question of whether or not the husband is guilty, and the innocent children of the murderer or murderers will always be brought into court as silent advocates, but we should find a means of preventing the trial by jury from being made farcical by the introduction of the pendable "alienists" who argue the case from the witness stand.

The Oklahoma Senators.

The Governor of Oklahoma has appointed two United States Senators, the same named by the Democrats. As they cannot be elected by the Legislature till next month they will not be able to participate in their early sessions of Congress under their election. But has the Governor the right to appoint in such a case?

The Constitution gives the Governor the right to fill vacancies in the Senate which occur during the recess of the Legislature. But the Legislature of Oklahoma has never met, so there can be, properly speaking, no recess. When a Legislature fails to elect to supply a prospective vacancy the United States Senate has refused to recognize the Governor's right to appoint. In such a case the vacancy does not "happen," but is the result of the Legislature's failure to perform the duty imposed by law.

In this case there is no recess, and it would seem that the meeting of the Legislature would have to be awaited. The new Senators from Oklahoma will thereby miss only a few weeks of the session, and will probably be on hand before any important legislation can be perfected.

The Houston Post declares that the Courier-Journal's frequent dissertations upon table delicacies show that it has a staff bon vivant. As a matter of fact everyone who eats home-grown Kentucky food is and has a good liver.

It is understood that if Roosevelt is again a candidate practical politicians must contribute something more substantial than clearing-house certificates toward the perpetuation of the Dingley schedules.

A New Yorker "shot himself" before his wife on a ferryboat, but, in polite Pittsburgh, a gentleman shot his wife and himself during the lifetime of the affinity.

Of course "the wages of sin is death" tells the whole story of the Bradley trial, but as a space killer the lesson in that form is not worth thirty cents to the human-interest reporter.

"In Washington," boasts the Herald, "one never has solid currency." In most places just at present even two or three gathered together can't show a piece of dirty money of any kind.

Justice Brewer calls it a game of hide and seek. Some of the Roosevelt advocates think it a game of low and carry the big lightning rod.

"He is a wealthy man and has been divorced from his wife for several years" is growing as stereotyped as "poor but honest."

city had ever gone in laying down the law in divorce cases—in which circumstantial evidence has ever been deemed valid and conclusive—the Magistrates and the police were quick to take the cue," says a New York newspaper.

So the law is regarded as a dead letter. It is dead not only in the metropolis, but throughout the State.

The Wickedness of Roller Skating.

Most persons who have attempted to break a pair of roller skates to work side by side will agree with the late Bill Nye that the roller skate is one of the most charming visitors who have been in Louisville this winter, and is having a number of informal entertainments given in her honor during her stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwin Whitney chaperoned the party last night, and Mr. Bland's guests included:

MISSSES.

Helen Morton, Evelyn Whitney, Mary Churchill, Edith Norton, Humphrey.

MESSES.

Jack H. Lory, Temple Robinson.

Miss Hannah Johnson, who is one of the attractive and piquant debutantes of the season, will be the guest of honor at a bridge party, to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Albert Mead at her home, 212 West Lee street.

The decorations will be in pink; the flowers used will be pink roses. The tally cards will be decorated with fancy heads of girls with pink hats. The leers and confessions will also be in pink.

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Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Williams Bonnie.

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Helen Morton, Elizabeth Hamilton, Edith Norton, Smith.

MESSES.

John J. Jacob, Samuel K. Bland, Richard Menzies, James Gamble.

The Marchesa San Germano, of Italy, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given to-morrow by Mrs. John Starks at "Woodbourne."

Mr. Alfred Brooks and Mr. A. B. Stonex, members of the faculty of the University of Indiana, will arrive to-morrow evening to visit Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dodd.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodd have invited a number of friends to spend the evening with them at their home, 1015 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Stonex, Mr. Brooks is from Boston, and is a professor of art and architecture at the University of Indiana. He will bring a few choice etchings to Louisville, and will be glad to show them to the friends of the Starks invited to meet him and Mr. Stonex on Thursday evening.

Mr. Frederick N. Lewis and Mrs. Hamilton, who have expected to stay in reception on Thursday, December 5, at the home of Mrs. Charles Parsons Pettus and Mrs. John H. Bradley, of St. Louis, have withdrawn the invitations on account of the death of Mr. W. E. Hooker.

Mrs. Thomas G. Gaylord and her daughter, Mrs. Gaylord, who have been spending several weeks in Louisville, are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George LaRue, of St. Louis, who have been spending several weeks in Louisville, and will continue their visit until after Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Charles P. Pettus and Mrs. George W. Simmons, of St. Louis, will arrive to-morrow evening at the home of Mrs. Harry Gibson, of Louisville, and will be the guests of honor at a reception to be given by Mrs. Gibson on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Samuel K. Bland will leave to-day for Nashville to remain until Saturday.

Miss Sallie Robinson left yesterday for Louisville, where she will visit friends for ten days.

Mrs. Eugene Abadie, of St. Louis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George LaRue, of Louisville.

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POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Samuel K. Bland was the host at a beautiful dinner given at the Pendennis Club last evening in honor of Miss Helen Morton, of St. Louis. Miss Morton is one of the most charming visitors who have been in Louisville this winter, and is having a number of informal entertainments given in her honor during her stay.

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MARK TWAIN

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Western Union Telegraph Co., Branch in rear Lobby Entrance.

Louisville Loan Company, Room 1 Second Floor.

Dr. Lord—Eye Specialist, Eyes Examined Free, Room 2 Second Floor.

Drs. Orendorf & Weber, Room 2 Second Floor.

H. M. Caldwell Advertising Agency, Room 17 Third Floor.

Anchor Coal Mining Company, W. P. Dickey, Room 15 Third Floor.

Several most desirable offices ready in a few days. If suites or special space desired apply at once to Room 17, Third Floor, Courier-Journal Office Building.

James C. Garvey Dead.

James C. Garvey, thirty-eight years old, died late yesterday afternoon at his home, 758 1/2 Fifth street, from dropsy. For a number of years he was the steward at the Willard Hotel, but lately had been employed as a clerk at the L. and N. railway office. He is survived by a mother, widow of M. J. Garvey, a wife, one son, a brother David Garvey, and a sister, Mrs. John Garvey, all of Louisville. The funeral will be tomorrow morning at the Cathedral of the Assumption. The interment will be in St. Louis cemetery.

CONGRATULATION HARD TO FIGHT

Flames Gut Wedekind Grocery Company Building.

Loss To Structure and Contents About \$190,000.

Fire, Almost Uncontrollable, Threatened Whole Block.

TOTAL DAMAGES \$200,000.

With a strong wind blowing and a late discovery of the fire, damage to the extent of \$190,000 was suffered by the H. Wedekind Grocery Company at 641 and 643 West Market street last night. The alarm was turned in at 6:48 o'clock from box 48 by John R. Pfanz, county jailer, who was passing out Seventh street when he discovered the blaze. By the time the fire department responded the upper floors, front and rear, were in flames. The entire block was threatened with destruction, as the blaze had gained much headway. Two alarms quickly followed the arrival of the firemen and most of the apparatus in the city was soon on the spot.

When 7:45 o'clock before the fire was under control, the dense smoke and fierce flames kept the firemen from their work and delaying the extinguishing of the fire. The Falls City Outfitting and Storage Company, adjoining on the east, and the H. Saloon, owned by Herman Ohmann, with two stories of apartments above, on the west, were each damaged to the estimated extent of \$5,000. The loss suffered in these two buildings was principally due to smoke and water.

The building occupied by the grocery store is three stories in height. The upper floors were gutted by the flames and the lower floor was flooded. H. R. Wedekind, the vice president of the company, says the loss to the stock in the building is total. He says it was valued at \$175,000. The building, which is owned by Mrs. Mary Wedekind, is damaged to the extent of \$15,000. It is said to be fully insured, the insurance having been placed with A. H. Robinson & Co.

Origin of Fire Unknown.

The origin of the fire is unknown. No watches are kept in the building. The flames are believed to have started near the elevator shaft on the second floor. On this floor were stored boxes containing canned goods and china dishes. By the time the firemen arrived the blaze had spread through the upper floors and broken through the roof and front and rear windows.

Edward Vais, bartender in the H-O saloon, heard the crackling of the flames and turned in the alarm a few seconds after Mr. Pfanz. It was but a few minutes until the flames had broken through the roof and dense clouds of smoke began pouring from the front and rear windows. The firemen arrived at the windows across the street were filled with people who had been attracted by the fire.

Finally the fire was extinguished by the firemen in reaching the fire. All access to the upper floors of the building were cut off by the flames. The fire was then drawn from the street to the roofs of adjoining buildings, but still the firemen were unable to reach the building. The blaze of the building was gained with difficulty. It backs up to a closed court that had been reached through a saloon opening on Seventh street.

Whole Block In Danger.

Fanned by a thirty-five-mile-an-hour wind, the entire block was endangered fifteen minutes after the third alarm was sounded. The firemen had succeeded in getting little or no water on the hottest part of the fire, which was in the center of the building. The entire interior, above the ground floor, was a seething furnace of flames, gaining headway rapidly.

When streams were finally turned on the building from the front, rear and side of the building the blaze was soon under complete control and the threatened buildings were pronounced safe. The fire started about the time the fire was gotten under control the firemen were driven from the rear of the building by the incessant explosions of shells from the roof. The fire then shot about the time the fire was gotten under control the firemen were driven from the rear of the building by the incessant explosions of shells from the roof.

Chief Tyson was out of the city, and Acting Chief Frank Hager took charge of the situation. The fire was then under control and the threatened buildings were pronounced safe. The fire started about the time the fire was gotten under control the firemen were driven from the rear of the building by the incessant explosions of shells from the roof.

Ernest Brockman, the president of the Wedekind Grocery Company, when the fire started, was at his home, at Third and Lee avenues. He caught a Market street car and was hurried to the fire by the firemen.

The H. Wedekind Grocery Company was started in 1848. It is incorporated by \$100,000. Ernest Brockman is president; H. R. Wedekind, vice president; and Fred Brockman, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Wedekind said that the fire would not interrupt the company's business, and that all orders would be filled from the warehouse, which contains groceries valued at thousands of dollars. This building was not damaged. The burned building contained a large amount of goods which had been purchased to fill orders already taken, but this loss was not a great one as a great deal of the stock was in the warehouse. The burned building will be rebuilt and occupied as soon as possible. The walls are not thought to be damaged.

BUCKLE STOPS BULLET.

Saves Man Who Fought In Front of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A suspenseful buckle probably saved the life of Taylor Kirby during a pistol duel between Kirby and William Rigby, who was slain last night. Kirby, who was shot in the chest, was saved by the buckle. The fight between the men took place directly in front of the main entrance to the State penitentiary, and after an exchange of several shots it was found that both men were slightly injured. Kirby receiving a slight flesh wound in the side, while a bullet from his revolver plowed a way through Rigby's shoulder. The men had been separated by a crowd of spectators, and Kirby, seeing the scene of the shooting, and a

WILL REDUCE SCHEDULE ON FRANKFORT LINE.

Lexington and Interurban Will Make No More Extensions For the Present.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—At a meeting here to-night of the Lexington and Interurban Railways Company, which includes the Lexington street car system and the interurban lines radiating from this city, Louis Desnoyers, who for several years has been vice president of the company, resigned the position on account of the pressure of private business and the desire to spend his winters in Florida. John Blair MacFarlane, of Philadelphia, was elected vice president, and Mr. Desnoyers was named as his successor. Mr. Desnoyers, who has been vice president of the company, resigned the position on account of the pressure of private business and the desire to spend his winters in Florida.

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THRILLS AT ALL HELPS FOR BLIND

Elks' Charity, Circus Like Numerous Inventions To Mitigate Affliction.

INITIAL PERFORMANCE LAST NIGHT SEEN BY HUNDREDS.

FIFTEEN DAZZLING DISPLAYS ON EVENING'S PROGRAMME.

WRITING PAPER WITH THE LINES RAISED UP IT.

WHOLE WEEK'S ENGAGEMENT. GAMES ALSO FOR THEIR USE.

The opening of a school for the blind in Milwaukee in connection with the public school system, has aroused interest in educational circles regarding the best methods of teaching the sightless, says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Blindness, though a sore affliction still, is not such a calamity as it was. Many clever inventions mitigate its terrors and tend to make the sightless less dependent on their feeling companions than was formerly the case. The problem of enabling them to read was solved long ago, and appliances after appliances have since been introduced with a view to making their lot less hard, till now scores of ingenious contrivances are at hand to locating them there are raised dots around the rim and just above the figures—two at each quarter and one at each intervening five minutes. By touch, therefore, the time can be told with approximate accuracy. Watches of this kind would be useful to soldiers during night operations in the theater of war, more so, perhaps, than is one of the hands on a clock.

The needles specially made for the blind are equally well adapted. At one side, near the top, there is a small niche, into which the cotton slips when it is moved upward from point to eye. From there it passes to another niche which holds it.

These, too, a special writing paper for those who have been able to see and have acquired an art unknown to people born blind. Its peculiarity consists of horizontal raised lines, which enable the user to write straight.

To the same end several appliances have been invented. The simplest is a corrugated card, the lines on which can be felt through thin paper. Its merit is that it can be used for a long time, whereas the more elaborate contrivances are for pencil writing only. One is a frame which opens like a book. A piece of paper is placed on the lower portion, it is closed and there is thus brought over the paper a number of elastic bands which hold it in place.

These run from side to side and act as guides to the writer. Another contrivance is similar, only the guides are brass wire, and there is a spring in the upper part, which can be pulled down toward the writer's body. When this is done each of the brass wires is one space lower than normally—a provision that enables the user to tell how far to go with a tailed letter, as y.

One of the most curious of the appliances for the blind is a frame for those who correspond to people of defective sight in the seeing world. It is for writing Braille, and is especially for the blind and hard handed, who require large spaces or cells in the guide, and for whom, moreover, the dots composing the letters must also be large. There are degrees of sensitiveness of touch even among the blind.

Arithmetic Board.

Another remarkable invention is a board for arithmetic, algebra and trigonometry. It consists of a board covered with a raised grid plate pierced with a number of star-shaped holes having eight angles. Each hole is numbered, and a square pin, which has at the other a raised ridge divided in the middle by a deep notch. As the pin is placed in eight different positions, and on being reversed, with the notched end up, eight more, it gives altogether sixteen signs, ten of which are used to represent the Arabic numerals, and six to indicate the ordinary algebraic signs.

Several arithmetic boards are used by the blind. In nearly every continental institution there is one with square raised ridges into which the fingers of the hand are inserted, and the bearing of the fingers is a calculation is obviously a very slow operation.

Various games, also, have been adapted for the sightless. Ordinary playing cards are marked by the Braille system, and can be used by the blind with nearly as much facility as the seeing use the cards as they come from the maker's hands. The king of clubs, for instance, bears on the back a top corner bottom the Braille sign for k and c. Precisely the same plan is in operation to make a certain game played with special cards available to the blind. The value in every case is indicated in Braille.

Games and draughts for the blind differ more markedly from the normal. The boards are bored with round holes, into which the men fit, while, of course, the pieces are made of a material that can be distinguished from white by touch. In one form the white squares are all alike, and the black squares are all alike. By this arrangement it is very easy to "feel" one kind from the other.

The same principle is followed with the men. In draughts "whites" have round heads and "blacks" grooved heads, whereas in chess "whites" have pointed tops and "blacks" smooth tops.

Some day, perhaps, an inventor may be equally successful in adapting an outdoor game to the needs of the blind; but at present you inquire in vain for such a desideratum, though, of course, there are outdoor pursuits—witness cycling—in which the nonseeing can participate.

BROWNLOW'S FRIENDS LOSE THEIR PLACES.

Many Deputies Dropped When Tennessee Revenue Districts Are Consolidated.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The two United States internal revenue districts of Tennessee were consolidated here this morning when Robert S. Sharp, of Chattanooga, took the oath of office.

J. C. McCall, brother of Federal Judge John E. McCall, was retained as chief deputy, but the following were dropped: Albert C. Smith, Richard L. Martin, Mary E. Dickson, of Bristol; James F. Toney, of Johnson City; W. H. Smith, of Clarksville; and S. T. Sparks, of Memphis. All but the last three were from Brownlow's district and were his friends.

Joe Parker Among Tons Present.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—Seven members of the National Committee of the People's party, which is to meet here tomorrow to select a new secretary and to discuss the schedule for the national convention, arrived in St. Louis today. J. A. Parker, of Louisville, is among those here. C. A. Wilson, of Iowa, general organizer for Henry's Independence League, has asked permission to address the committee.

Five-Year-Old Boy GETS \$10,000 DAMAGES.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—A verdict of \$10,000 damages was given in favor of a five-year-old boy, William Kehoe, in the County Court here to-day. The boy was injured by a street car two years ago, his leg was amputated below the knee as a result. The Chicago Union Traction Company was defendant in the suit.

Merchant Takes Poison TO AVOID ARREST.

New York, Nov. 25.—Louis Straus, senior member of the firm of Louis Straus & Co., importers, took his life to-night by swallowing poison. The charge is said to have grown out of the disposition of \$20,000 of the firm's money.

THE MAN WHO WALKS

will find untold comfort in the Stetson Shoe. His feet won't grow tired—his shoes won't lose their shape. Mind energy is too valuable to waste in foot distress. Buy Stetsons.

The Stetson Shoe

Stetsons cost \$5.50 to \$9.00 the pair.

Look for the sign of the red diamond

Ask your dealer for the Stetson Shoe.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE WHITE STAR LINE

To the

Mediterranean & Egypt

SPECIAL VOYAGES by the MAMMOTH STEAMER

21,035 Tons 700 ft. Long

CEDRIC

The Largest Vessel Ever Employed in the Mediterranean Trade.

Sailing from New York

JANUARY 4th and FEBRUARY 15th

Also Sailing from NEW YORK and BOSTON to the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Italy and Egypt.

For Particulars and Detailed Itineraries of these Ideal Cruising Voyages

Apply to

WHITE STAR LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

or Authorized Agents

There are no ocean liners in service that surpass the New, Speedy and Luxurious Cunard Line Steamships of 20,000 tons

"CARONIA," Jan. 4, Feb. 18

"CARMANIA," Jan. 16

MISHAPS MAR-

DAY'S SPORT

Jockey Delays Thrown From Coltness, Favorite In Feature.

ST. NOEL BOLTS, LOSING RACE.

Public Does Not Fear Badly, As Three Heavily-Backed Choices Come Home First.

RESULTS AT BENNING TRACK.

First Race—Severus, Polar Star, Tim Kelley.
Second Race—Con, Glamour, Fay.
Third Race—Pinkola, Listerine, Gold.
Fourth Race—Jack Atkin, Chief Hayes, Faust.
Fifth Race—Flavigny, Sea Salt, Little Lighter.
Sixth Race—Tinker, Darling, Goldway.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—Mishaps cut an important figure in the running of the two races at City Park this afternoon, and incidentally cost the form players a vast sum. The first accident came with the running of the feature race, a dash at seven furlongs. Coltness, the favorite, was bumped into by Frank Lord, and went to his knees, throwing Jockey Delany to the ground and rendering him unconscious, but not injured him. The accident enabled Coltness to win the race, but it was a killing from 8 to 1 to 4 to 1, to come on and win from Frank Lord, Commercial, the other horse to finish, was third.

The second mishap was in the last race, and again the form players were the ones to suffer. Delany was unable to fulfill his engagement, and Liebert was selected to pilot St. Noel, which was backed down from 10 to 1 to 5 to 1. St. Noel took notion to run out shortly after the start, and Liebert was unable to restrain him. The bay gelding lost fully fifteen lengths, which put him out of the running, and Docie proved to be an easy winner. Little Elkin got up in time to beat the favorite for the place.

Even with this advantage as the result of the accidents, the bookies did not lay up anything. Three of the winners were first choices in the play, and the Coltness was a heavy favorite. The single extreme outsider to score was Flavia, which was backed from the Corbin barn. The bay filly took the first race from La. Souer and Virginia City, which was a close race, but was left at the post. Ansonia, the favorite, tried and failed to win, and Delany rode over his opponent in the second race, but was outwitted by Lucy Young, who was backed and managed to take the place honors away from Dr. McClear. Creel ran disappointingly.

Orlando had an easy time in the fourth. He received heavy support, but backed down from 2 to 1 to 10 to 1. Adrian took the place away from Florida, but should have been as good as second, receiving a messy ride from Sumpster. Refined ran away from her opponents in the fifth race, facing Fay into exhaustion. Katie Powers then came along and lasted long enough to take second money away from Charming, which was backed to a good show improvement when asked to go a shorter distance.

Conville, winner of the feature race, is the colt L. A. Cella expected to win the Derby with, but which went wrong. Secretary Maguire and the weights for the Thanksgiving Handicap, and Jockey was assigned to ride the colt. Good Luck and Lotus were given 117 each, while Tennessee, John Carroll and Tilling were placed in the 120. Kentucky, Pasadena, Alma Dufour and Faust were given 111 each, while Prince Ahmed and Virginia City were given 100. In the sixth race, Jockey Nicol and Koerner were given 160 each by St. Noel, who was backed for misbehavior at the post.

J. W. Miller, owner of Tokalon, a Brooklyn Handicap, came along and day from Texas with fifteen good horses. The string of fifteen, of which St. Noel, seven of which are in the running. The American Turf Association has adopted a rule which allows apprentice riders to ride for any owner. The City Park management has also adopted a rule which allows the claim of an apprentice allowance in handicaps.

Jim Baker's yearling colt by Madison, Anna Pain, and Jerry Taylor's Pleasant View Belle, by Madison, both of which died while being shipped from Lexington as the result of an overheated car. It is alleged that Madison died within a month. He had to destroy St. Noel.

First Race—Five furlongs; maiden two-year-olds; purse, \$100.
Florence N. 100 (Powers), 13 to 1.
La. Souer, 100 (Powers), 6 to 1.
Georgia Girl, 100 (Hennessy), even.
Time, 1:16. Ansonia, Sylvia G. and Cantless, Silver Cup, Culture, Edina and Dindall also ran.

Second Race—Five and a half furlongs; four-year-olds; up, selling.
De Reake, 117 (D. Koerner), 8 to 1.
Lucy Young, 117 (D. Koerner), 8 to 1.
Dr. McClear, 109 (Trotter), 3 to 1.
Time, 1:12.5. Delany, Creel, Charming, Creel and Khippenha 11, also ran.

Third Race—Seven furlongs; three-year-olds; selling.
Conville, 109 (Powers), 4 to 1.
Frank Lord, 100 (Lebert), 1 to 1.
Columbiade, 100 (Lebert), 1 to 1.
Time, 1:23. Conville also ran.

Fourth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds; selling.
Orlando, 100 (Miller), 2 to 1.
Adrian, 100 (K. Koerner), 8 to 1.
Time, 1:16.5. Mackford, Sylvia G. and Florida Girl, 100 (K. Koerner), 8 to 1.
Time, 1:16.5. Mackford, Sylvia G. and Florida Girl, 100 (K. Koerner), 8 to 1.

Fifth Race—Five furlongs; selling.
Pinkola, 100 (Hornage), 7 to 1.
Katie Powers, 100 (Glasier), 6 to 1.
Charlotte Thompson, 100 (Glasier), 6 to 1.
Time, 1:18.4. Fay, Lady Vincent and Gold Emanuel 100, also ran.

Sixth Race—One mile and an eighth; selling.
Docie, 102 (A. Pickens), 9 to 2.
Little Elkin, 100 (Ellenore), 30 to 1.
St. Noel, 100 (Ellenore), 30 to 1.
Time, 2:04.15. Matabon also ran.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Selling; three-year-olds; seven furlongs; Columbia course.
Bright Boy, 100 (da Beck), 100.
Campanella, 100 (Mariposa), 100.
Rayburnhook, 100 (Chancellor), 100.
Easton, 100 (Kilbuck), 100.
Cora Price, 100 (Mack), 100.
Sheridan, 100 (Umbrella), 100.
King of Bashan, 100 (The Western), 100.
St. Jeanne, 100 (Wabash), 100.

SECOND RACE—Maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs; Columbia course.
Oletole, 112 (Robbin), 100.
Hie Jhu, 112 (Schubert), 100.
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THIRD RACE—Selling; three-year-olds; up; one mile and forty yards; Columbia course.
Graziano, 100 (Piquette), 100.
Toby, 100 (Mariposa), 100.
Bowling Bridge, 100 (St. Jeanne), 100.
Lord Bader, 100 (Courtesan), 100.
Wedding, 100 (Wedding), 100.

FIFTH RACE—Selling; three-year-olds; up; one mile and forty yards; Columbia course.
Ansonia, 100 (Parker), 100.
Graziano, 100 (Piquette), 100.
Toby, 100 (Mariposa), 100.
Bowling Bridge, 100 (St. Jeanne), 100.
Lord Bader, 100 (Courtesan), 100.

SIXTH RACE—Selling; three-year-olds; up; one mile and forty yards; Columbia course.
Ansonia, 100 (Parker), 100.
Graziano, 100 (Piquette), 100.
Toby, 100 (Mariposa), 100.
Bowling Bridge, 100 (St. Jeanne), 100.
Lord Bader, 100 (Courtesan), 100.

THREE FAVORITES WIN.

Yaddo, a Long Shot, Takes Opening Handicap.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Three favorites finished first at Benning today on a heavy track. Yaddo, a long shot, won the opening handicap easily. The steppechase was a walk-over for Economy, the favorite. Two horses threw the jockeys in this event. The closing handicap was an easy victory for Berkeley, the favorite in a field of seven. Summaries: First Race—Handicap; six furlongs; Columbia course.
Yaddo, 100 (Fairbrother), 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1.
Listless, 80 (York), 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1.
Dolly Spanker, 125 (McDaniel), 3 to 1, even and 2 to 1.

Second Race—Steppechase; about two miles.
Economy, 142 (McAfee), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
Coltness, 100 (Cope), 2 to 1, 4 to 1, and 1 to 2.
Fin MacCool, 142 (Archibald), 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Third Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Touchwood, Canvase and J. I. McGill also ran.
Green, 111 (McDaniel), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.
Belle of the Bay, 106 (Notter), 2 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Fifth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Alta, Silver Ball, May Colla and Woolpin also ran.
Higginbotham, 102 (Notter), 7 to 5, 3 to 2, and 2 to 1.
Ballot Box, 103 (McDaniel), 15 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Seventh Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Eighth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Ninth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Tenth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Eleventh Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twelfth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Thirteenth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Fourteenth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Fifteenth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Sixteenth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Seventeenth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Eighteenth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Nineteenth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twentieth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-first Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-second Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-third Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-fourth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-fifth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-sixth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-seventh Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-eighth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Twenty-ninth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

Thirtieth Race—One mile; Columbia course.
Winning Star, 110 (York), 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to 1.
Kingessing, 115 (Brusse), 50 to 1, 12 to 1, and 6 to 1.
Gay Creek, 107 (Notter), 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2.

WHO WILL LEAD THE COLONELS?

Fans Trying To Guess Name of the New Manager.

MANY MEN ARE MENTIONED.

Everyone Hopes the Local Officials Have Signed a Capable Man.

OTHER GOSSIP OF DIAMOND.

HO is the ball player the local officials claim they have secured to manage the Colonels in 1908? This was the question, propounded by a number of the blown-in-the-bottle fans yesterday.

As those "higher up" declined to mention or even hint who the person is who will pilot the local team next season, the query could not be answered.

An air of excitement enveloped the local baseball followers when the announcement was made that the person had been engaged to guide the Teabones next year, and not a few of the cranks began guessing as to who it could be. Almost every name was capable of making a minor league club was spoken of and discussed pro and con.

It was the unanimous wish of the thirty-five degree rotters that the person who had been secured to manage the Colonels should be a player who could lead the Colonels to victory, as they are anxious to see the home team in the fight for the championship flag.

It was also expected that the person who had been secured to manage the Colonels should be a player who could lead the Colonels to victory, as they are anxious to see the home team in the fight for the championship flag.

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MANUAL TEAM LOOKS STRONG

Crimson Excels In Having Good Drop and Place Kickers.

DOPE FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

Betting Favors High School, But Most Wagers Are On Size of Score.

MANY SUBS ON EACH SQUAD.

WITH but two days remaining until the momentous question of superiority between High School and Manual is definitely settled, one way or the other, football fans are bestirring themselves, some of them as sportively inclined, to find takers for their wagers.

As usual, High School is the favorite on past performance, with odds of 3 to 2 offered. Manual supporters are a little coy at investing in Crimson chances at these odds, and think at least 5 to 3 should be conceded. However, under the new rules the game is so even, and luck is so important an element, with the forward pass figuring in the result so vitally, that neither side wishes to make much of a concession in the betting.

Wagers are usually made on sentiment, and those who remember High School's numerous victories in the past, and with the present season's record to go by, will back the chances with a sweep of the hand, and see in their stack on the purple and gold.

More of the bets registered are on the size of the score, and even money has been offered that High School wins by five points or better. Such bets of this nature have been offered here for many years, but have not been taken, as the defense would hold High School to a single touchdown, while they think that Kinkaid should dropkick or spruce place.

It is in this department that Manual looms up much stronger than her opponent. While Kinkaid has not been signal, he has a number of kick plays which are a goal from field, tallying four points.

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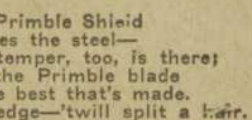
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Primble Shield
 es the steel—
 temper, too, is there;
 he Primble blade
 is the best that's made.
 edge—'twill split a hair.

**JEFFERSONVILLE AND
NEW ALBANY, IND.**
Bennett & Davis, Jeffersonville.
T. J. Lindley, Jeffersonville.
G. E. Baird Hdw. Co., New Albany.
O. W. Daniel, New Albany.
Ollie Owens, New Albany.
Fred Tyrauf, New Albany.

(Incorporated) **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

	1907.	1908.	Inc.
October and ten months ended October 31 compares as follows:			

Exp. and taxes....	1,732,926	1,335,194	397,732
Ten mos. net....	\$1,358,395	\$1,198,453	\$249,942

In its October earnings the Baltimore and

for September, because the gain in gross is larger, whereas the loss in net has been reduced almost one-half. Comparisons with last year for each of the four months of the year

	Increase.	Cent.	Increase.	Cent.
October,	\$400,219	6	*\$142,378	*5
September.	387,154	5	*233,890	*8
August.	543,267	7	*10,285	*0.4
July.	707,057	10	167,729	8

In the last fiscal year the Baltimore and Ohio had a margin of more than \$7,000,000 between

the year's net earnings; in other words, there is room for a shrinkage of 25 per cent. in the road's net earnings as compared with last year.

Wall Street Journal. This is on the supposition that other income, which in the case of this company amounts to more than \$4,000,000 a year, and consists chiefly of dividends and interest on securities owned, were to remain the same as last year.

In October the American Car and Foundry

It was the company's banner month for car building, and it is probable that the earnings also will be found to be the largest for any month in the company's history. In the quarter ended October 31 the company built and shipped more cars than for any preceding quarter, and it is probable that the earnings will show an increase over those for the quarter ended July 31, in which the earnings reached their highest point up to that time.

week at the lowest price of the century and \$50 per share less than when they paid 2 per cent. less per annum. St. Paul touched 93½, the lowest since 1898, and New York Central 91½, the lowest since 1896; the loss from the high quotation is 106 and 80, respectively.

The New York Journal of Commerce says

In the month of December the total interest and dividend disbursements, according to the Wall Street Journal, will exceed \$63,584,712. Up to the present time twelve railroads, forty-four industrial and miscellaneous corporations

the interest, payable by 120 railroads, 25 industrials and 136 public service corporations will amount to \$94,439,904.

According to the New York Commercial, accumulation of Chicago Subway continues in a quiet manner, but the interests who are buying in the issue are not doing so as high prices

ness and it is expected that at the next meeting an entirely new set of officers and directors will be elected. The buying has been from Chicago, and it has been rumored that the Armour interests are very active in the movement.

American people amount to \$3,600,078,945, deposited in 1,415 savings banks. Compared with last year the figures are:			
	Depositors.	Amount.	No. banks.
1907.	8,588,811	\$3,600,078,945	1,415
1906.	8,027,192	3,482,157,108	1,319
Inc. in one year.	561,619	\$207,941,747	96

The twenty active railroad stocks used by the Wall Street Journal in compiling the average prices made a new low point for the year on Friday. At this point, viz., \$1.24, the total market value of these stocks shows a depreciation of \$1,371,641,380 from the high average of the year, 131.95, made on January 5.

\$1,872,891.76. The twelve industrial issues show a loss of \$575,109,276 in their market value at the close on Friday from the high of the year, or 15 per cent. At the close on Friday the average price was but .08 per cent. above the low of the year.

Banks expected to start releasing currency against Treasury certificates and the premium should disappear almost immediately.

London settlement begins to-morrow.

Railroads expect decrease in gross earnings now forward and reduction in operating ex-

Relations between steel producers are harmonious and there will be no cut in prices.

December disbursements approximately \$53,000,000.

Saturday's bank statement showed first reduction in loans since financial crisis began.

Twelve Industrials advanced 1.94 per cent, Saturday.

Twenty active Railroads advanced 1.91 per cent, Saturday.

MARKET LETTERS.

heavy most of the day, the most prominent feature being weakness of Missouri Pacific, ascribed variously to changes in management, indications of strained relation with labor organizations, enforced liquidation of collateral in loans and most popularly of all the

from the West, one being particularly malignant. The market may back and fill for some time to come. Speculation is at a low ebb and the bank reserves are seriously depleted, but we see, however, no money of consequence on the short side of the market and the railroad stocks are worth as very much

